

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2187, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLD WAR INTERPRETIVE STUDY ACT

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 107) to require that the Secretary of the Interior conduct a study to identify sites and resources, to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 107

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COLD WAR STUDY.

(a) *SUBJECT OF STUDY.*—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, State historic preservation offices, State and local officials, Cold War scholars, and other interested organizations and individuals, shall conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States that are significant to the Cold War. In conducting the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) consider the inventory of sites and resources associated with the Cold War completed by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 8120(b)(9) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1906);

(2) consider historical studies and research of Cold War sites and resources such as intercontinental ballistic missiles, flight training centers, manufacturing facilities, communications and command centers (such as Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado), defensive radar networks (such as the Distant Early Warning Line), and strategic and tactical aircraft; and

(3) inventory and consider nonmilitary sites and resources associated with the people, events, and social aspects of the Cold War.

(b) *CONTENTS.*—The study shall include—

(1) recommendations for commemorating and interpreting sites and resources identified by the study, including—

(A) sites for which studies for potential inclusion in the National Park System should be authorized;

(B) sites for which new national historic landmarks should be nominated;

(C) recommendations on the suitability and feasibility of establishing a central repository for Cold War artifacts and information; and

(D) other appropriate designations;

(2) recommendations for cooperative arrangements with State and local governments, local historical organizations, and other entities; and

(3) cost estimates for carrying out each of those recommendations.

(c) *GUIDELINES.*—The study shall be—

(1) conducted with public involvement; and

(2) submitted to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate no later than 3 years after the date that funds are made available for the study.

SEC. 2. INTERPRETIVE HANDBOOK ON THE COLD WAR.

Not later than 4 years after funds are made available for that purpose, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War and shall disseminate information gathered through the study through appropriate means in addition to the handbook.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will try not to take the full 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 107, which I introduced, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States that are significant to the Cold War. Generally speaking, the Cold War is considered to be from 1946 to 1989.

H.R. 107 would direct the Secretary to study military and nonmilitary sites and resources associated with the people, events, and social aspects of the Cold War. The study shall include recommendations for commemorating and interpreting the sites identified by the study, including cooperative arrangements with the State and local governments and local historical organizations, as well as cost estimates for carrying out each of the recommendations. The Secretary shall submit the report to the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The legislation also requires the Secretary to prepare and publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War and disseminate information gathered through the study.

Mr. Speaker, the bill is supported by the majority and the minority of the subcommittee, and I do not believe it is controversial. In addition, the bill is supported by the administration with the ongoing caveat that the maintenance backlog be addressed first.

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Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 107, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 107, which was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study regarding the sites and resources associated with the Cold War.

The period of history known as the Cold War covered some four decades, from approximately 1945 to 1991. The

tension between the United States and the former Soviet Union that marked the Cold War era had a significant impact on U.S. policy, both at home and abroad, and as such, it is a crucial element of our recent history, certainly for most of us who have lived through this time period.

Already one site identified with the Cold War, a Minuteman missile complex in South Dakota, has been designated a national historic site. There are numerous sites and resources associated with the Cold War in the United States. The study authorized by H.R. 107 will provide public agencies and private individuals and organizations with recommendations on commemorating and interpreting appropriate sites and resources associated with the Cold War.

Mr. Speaker, we support the study authorized by H.R. 107, and recommend adoption of the bill, as amended by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I encourage support of the bill. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 107, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD J. GUADAGNO HEADQUARTERS AND VISITORS CENTER DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3334) to designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3334

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF RICHARD J. GUADAGNO HEADQUARTERS AND VISITORS CENTER.

(a) *DESIGNATION.*—The headquarters and visitors center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, located at 1020 Ranch Road in Loleta, California, is designated as the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

(b) *REFERENCES.*—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to such building is deemed to be a reference to the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3334, a bill to name the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge Visitor's Center after Mr. Richard J. Guadagno.

Mr. Guadagno was a refuge manager until his life was tragically ended on September 11 by terrorists with the crash of United Airlines Flight 93 in Pennsylvania. Mr. Guadagno was only 38 years old, and spent 17 years working for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

During his distinguished career, he was a biologist, wildlife inspector, refuge employee at five units of the system, and he became the refuge manager for the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in March of last year. As a refuge manager, Mr. Guadagno was a dedicated, hard-working, and energetic public servant who made the completion of the visitor's center one of his highest priorities.

According to his colleagues, it was his vision that the American people should have an enhanced opportunity to see the natural wonders and the wildlife diversity of Humboldt Bay, and gain an appreciation for their beauty and importance. This refuge is home to more than 200 bird species, four endangered species, and hundreds of acres of essential wetland habitat.

This refuge, which is on the northern California coast, is a popular attraction for thousands of visitors each year. It is a fitting tribute to name the visitor's center for him in recognition of his tireless efforts to make this a place of peace, rest and learning.

Following his untimely death, Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton wrote to Mr. Guadagno's parents, to tell them that their son was a beloved colleague, a model professional, and one of our Nation's heroes.

In addition, the acting director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mr. Marshall Jones, wrote a letter to the 8,400 employees of the service in which he said that "Rich was proud to achieve his goal of becoming a project leader of a major refuge. He never lacked the courage to do the right thing."

Finally, his immediate supervisor, Ms. Anne Badgley, a regional director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, wrote, "Rich was one of our finest managers in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and he will be sorely missed."

The Richard J. Guadagno Visitor's Center will be more than brick and mortar. It will be an ever-regenerative repository of knowledge and hope.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the author of the bill, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for his leadership, and I urge an aye vote on H.R. 3334.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3334 would name the headquarters and the new visitor's center of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in California for Richard J. Guadagno, the refuge manager who lost his life in the crash of Flight 93 on September 11.

Introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), the bill has 135 cosponsors, including the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

I congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for his efforts to honor a public servant whose life sadly ended much too soon. Regrettably, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) is unavoidably detained today on important business in his district, and consequently he is unable to be here this afternoon to speak on his bill. I know that he sincerely appreciates the expedited consideration of this legislation, which would honor a remarkable constituent of his.

Richard Guadagno was only 38 years old, yet he had worked for the Fish and Wildlife Service for some 17 years in numerous refuges around the country, from Oregon to New Jersey. According to all who knew him well, he had a passion for wildlife management and worked tirelessly to enhance the habitat of the refuge system. He also was committed to providing public access and developing strong partnerships with other groups committed to the conservation of the refuge system.

Appointed as the refuge manager at Humboldt Bay in early 2000, he had made the completion of the visitors center there one of his top priorities, as it would enable even more people to enjoy the refuge and all that it had to offer.

While there is little we can say to ease the sorrow of the family and friends of Richard Guadagno, I am hopeful they will get some comfort from knowing that he was such a well-liked and well-respected public servant who devoted every day to a job which he clearly loved. That is something that they can be very proud of.

Naming this visitor's center and the headquarters of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in honor of Mr. Guadagno will ensure that his work on behalf of the wildlife and their habitat will not be forgotten.

On behalf of the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) and myself, I urge the adoption of the pending measure.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), the staff, and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for this legislation. The House salutes Mr. Guadagno and his family in their time of sorrow.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3334, the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center Designation Act. First, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Utah, the Chairman of the Resources Committee, and the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, the Ranking Member of the Resources Committee, for their efforts in bringing this bill to the floor. I would also like to recognize the distinguished Chairman and Ranking Member of the Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans Subcommittee for their hard work in moving this important legislation forward.

I introduced this legislation to honor the memory of one of my constituents, Richard J. Guadagno, who perished aboard United Flight 93. Rich was the manager of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge and devoted his life to the preservation of wildlife. This legislation will designate the Headquarters and Visitors Center of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge as the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center.

As we know, the passengers aboard Flight 93 undoubtedly saved hundreds, if not thousands, of lives by thwarting the disastrous intent of the terrorists. Rich had a law enforcement background that would have aided him in his convictions and his desire to prevent an even greater tragedy. All Americans, especially those of us who work at the U.S. Capitol, have these brave individuals to thank for preventing terror on September 11th, 2001.

Rich was also a hero to all those who care about wildlife and the environment. Rich began a career in public service as a biologist at the New Jersey Fish and Game Department and the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Before joining the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, he worked at the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Delaware, Supawna Meadows National Refuge in New Jersey, and the Baskett Slough and Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon.

Colleagues in the Fish and Wildlife Service consistently commended his courage and dedication to conservation and protecting biological diversity. As refuge manager at the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, he led with a vision that his colleagues embraced and admired. He always kept the best interests of the refuge at heart, and he enthusiastically worked to improve the condition of the refuge.

When Rich, 38, boarded Flight 93, he was leaving Newark, New Jersey after visiting his family and his grandmother on her 100th birthday. I urge my colleagues to pass this bill today, so that we may be assured his memory will live on, especially in the proud hearts and minds of his family and friends. All Americans will join his parents Jerry and Beatrice Guadagno, his sister Lori Guadagno, and his fiancée Diqui LaPenta in remembering Rich as a true hero.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Guadagno worked his entire life to make the world a better place for all of us. He was truly a great American. Please join me in passing this legislation, so

that Rich Guadagno and his tremendous successes in life will always be remembered.

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3334.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the three bills just considered, H.R. 2187, H.R. 107, as amended, and H.R. 3334.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL MOTIVATION AND INSPIRATION DAY

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 308) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the establishment of a National Motivation and Inspiration Day, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 308

Whereas motivation and inspiration have played important roles in the greatest achievements of civilized society and are characteristics common to all great leaders;

Whereas both children and adults need motivation and inspiration in order to achieve success and happiness in their lives;

Whereas the inspiration to define goals at school, home, and work and the motivation to achieve those goals is critical to achieving success and happiness;

Whereas all children and young adults need mentors to inspire them to achieve their goals and to motivate them to direct their energies toward positive and constructive activities and goals;

Whereas adults who mentor children and young adults become inspired and motivated themselves;

Whereas a renewed focus on motivation and inspiration is particularly important in the wake of the tragedies of September 11, 2001;

Whereas the beginning of the year is often a time of reflection, planning, and goal setting;

Whereas the establishment of a National Motivation and Inspiration Day would provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to focus on the importance of maintaining motivation and inspiration in their lives; and

Whereas prominent citizens of Long Island, New York, are attempting to establish Janu-

ary 2 as National Motivation and Inspiration Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals of a National Motivation and Inspiration Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on House Resolution 308, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 308, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of the goals of a National Motivation and Inspiration Day.

Furthermore, I commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), for introducing this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, motivation and inspiration have played important roles in the greatest achievements of civilized society, and are characteristics common to all great leaders.

Both children and adults need motivation and inspiration in order to achieve success and happiness in their lives. Children and young adults need mentors to inspire them to achieve their goals, and to motivate them to direct their energies toward positive and constructive activities and goals. Furthermore, the adults who mentor the children and young adults become inspired and motivated themselves.

Mr. Speaker, a renewed focus on motivation and inspiration is particularly important in the wake of September 11 tragedies. The inspiration to define goals at school, home, and work, and the motivation to achieve those goals is critical to achieving success and happiness in our current trying circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, the beginning of the year is often a time of reflection, planning, and goal-setting. For that reason, prominent citizens of Long Island, New York, are attempting to establish January 2 as National Motivation and Inspiration Day. This would set a good example for the rest of our Nation, and provide all with the focus of maintaining motivation and inspiration in their lives.

If successful, their efforts would provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to focus on the importance of maintaining motivation and inspiration in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to endorse House Resolution 308, a resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives of the goals of a National Motivation and Inspiration Day.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), for introducing such a resolution, and call upon all Members of the House to begin to focus on the importance of motivation and inspiration, especially as we embark upon a new year, 2002.

After reading House Resolution 308, I was immediately reminded of an important passage in the Bible: First Corinthians, Chapter 13. This passage discusses the love man can have for his fellow man, and how we should not worry about ourselves, but worry about others.

The ideals embodied in the First Corinthians passage not only embrace the message contained in House Resolution 308, they also speak to two legislative proposals we will consider today: H.R. 3072 and H.R. 3379.

H.R. 3072 seeks to honor Mr. Vernon Tarlton, a man of great faith and dedication to his community, by naming a post office after him in his hometown. H.R. 3379 names a post office after New York City Fire Department Chief of Rescue Operations, Mr. Ray Downey. Chief Downey, a firefighter for 39 years, died in the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

These two men are and were great leaders who directed their energies towards positive and constructive activities and goals. Chief Downey led a New York fire department special unit to assist in recovery efforts at the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City. He directed rescue efforts at the 1993 attack on the World Trade Center, and helped the Federal Emergency Management Agency found a national network search and rescue team.

□ 1430

He truly motivated and inspired and led the way for his team. He did not worry about himself; rather, he directed his efforts to save others.

Mr. Tarlton spent his lifetime working on behalf of others in his community and along the way being recognized for his efforts. In a time of uncertainty in the world and here at home, at a time when we as a Nation are called upon to show greater compassion and appreciation for the diversity of our people and religious faith, we need to take stock and focus on the importance of maintaining motivation and inspiration in our lives.

As part of that, we must open our arms wide and embrace and educate our children and young adults. They too must learn the value of helping others, not for glory, but because it is the right thing to do.